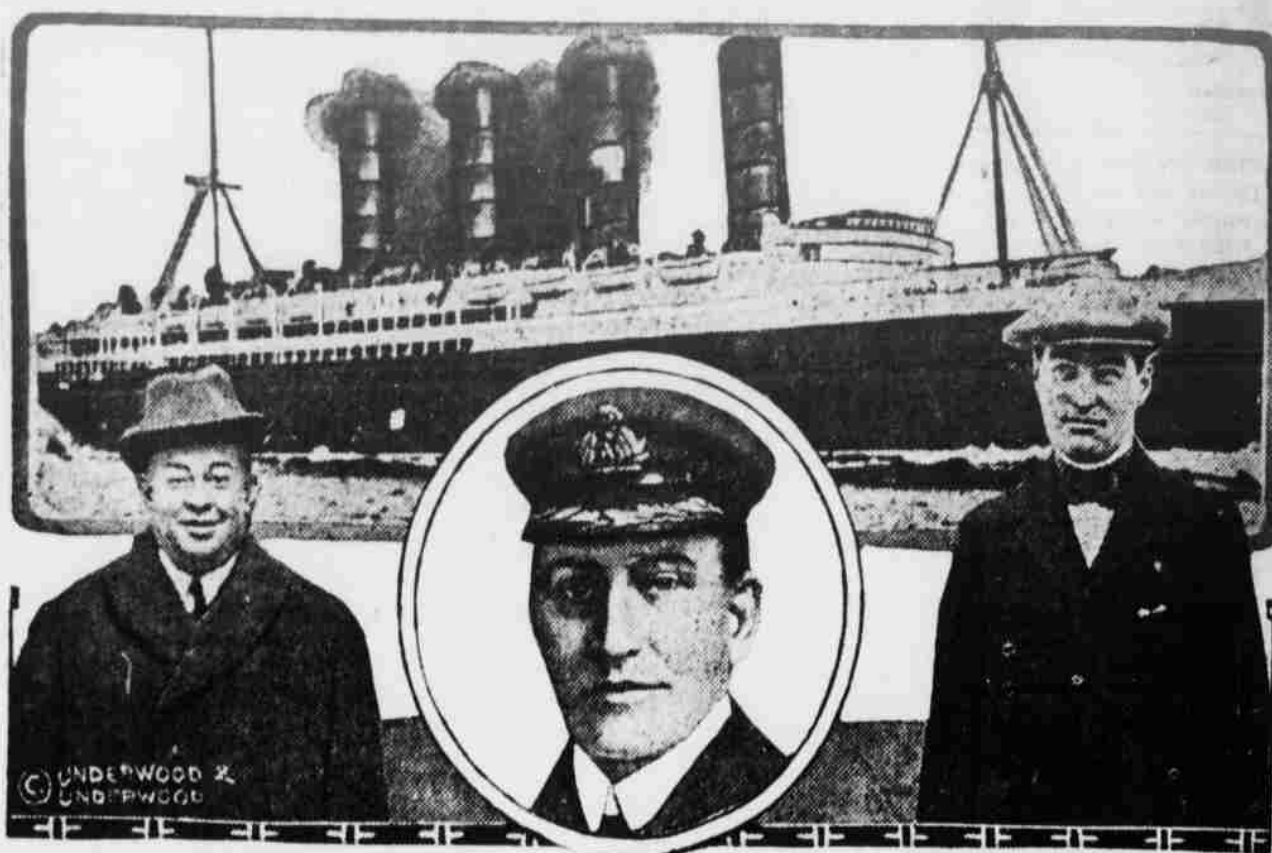


## GREAT ATLANTIC LINER SUNK BY THE GERMANS



Magnificent Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by the Germans off the coast of Ireland. Below, in the center, is the captain of the vessel, W. T. Turner; at the left and right, two of the most distinguished of the Americans aboard, respectively Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

ACT NOT EXCUSED  
BY UNITED STATES

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY  
DEMANDS REPARATION AND  
NO REPETITION.

## WILL PROTECT CITIZENS

Series of Incidents Cited in Commu-  
cation to Show Violation of Amer-  
ica's Rights—Note Cabled to  
Ambassador Gerard.

Washington.—The United States government on May 13 cabled Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German government a note calling attention "to the grave situation which has resulted" from violation of American rights on the high seas, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

The communication expresses the confident expectation of the United States "that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial government in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

In its conclusion, the note states that "the Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted."

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 25 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulfight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and finally the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement."

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loth to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government."

Continuing the note enters into the details of the submarine warfare, and takes the German government to task for the Lusitania disaster.

## U. S. SHOULD EMPLOY FLEET.

John Sharp Believes the Government  
Ought to Back Up Demands  
Made on Germany.

Jackson, Miss.—United States Senator John Sharp Williams in a statement regarding the Lusitania disaster, declared that if the vessel was armed Germany was justified in torpedoing her, "but," he added, "I am informed that she was not and that puts a different light upon it."

"I am told that Ambassador Bernstorff said the German government knew that the Lusitania was armed upon one trip, but did not know that she was on the last," he continued. "That's a lie, because they have spies, a lot of those German-Americans in New York—many of them more German than American, who watch these things and keep them posted."

Discussing the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulfight, Senator Williams said:

"If I were president I would mobilize the fleet and demand of Germany not only an apology and indemnity, but assurance that such an incident should not be repeated. But this would be a demand only and not an ultimatum."

## U. S. Embassy's Statement.

London.—The following statement was issued May 12 at the American embassy:

"As to the sinking of the ship (Lusitania), it appears from all statements which have been secured that no warning was given. A torpedo hit amidships on the starboard side, and the ship listed because of the longitudinal character of the bulkheads, the port air spaces remaining intact. Later she righted."

"The sinking was in 60 fathoms, and the captain believes her nose touched the bottom before her stern disappeared, accounting for the slight suction."

"It seems from reports rather dubious whether a second torpedo struck the ship."

"The sinking took 18 minutes, and occurred at 2:23 o'clock."

## Anti-German Feeling Intense.

London.—Never since the war began has such a wave of anti-German feeling surged through the country as at the present time. It is due entirely to the sinking of the Lusitania.

Workmen are refusing to labor alongside of men of German birth, whether naturalized or not. In many towns premises occupied by Germans have been damaged or destroyed, and even the exchanges in London and provincial towns are barring the doors to persons of German blood.

There have been riots in Liverpool, Manchester, Sanford and Birkenhead. In Liverpool Germans have been interned and those who are naturalized subjects of Great Britain have been advised to go to interior towns or seek internment. Many have decided on internment.

## Frank Resentment to Hang.

Atlanta, Ga.—Leo M. Frank on May 10 was sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl. Sentence was passed by Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton county superior court. Mary Phagan was killed on April 26, 1913. Before sentence was pronounced Frank made a statement to the court, reiterating his declarations of innocence. The prisoner stood erect and with his head thrown back made a plea before the court.

## Atlantians Are Victims.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hunter of Atlanta were among the Lusitania victims, according to a cablegram received here by Mrs. Nellie Inglis, a sister of Mr. Hunter. The message came from Mr. Hunter's parents at Aberdeen, Scotland, and said the bodies were not recovered.

## Americans Leave Germany.

Geneva.—A news dispatch from Basel says a number of American citizens, mostly business men, are arriving there from Germany, where they will await developments in the relations between the United States and Germany.

MURDER CHARGED  
AGAINST GERMANS

CORONER'S JURY FOR LUSITANIA'S DEAD SAY KAISER'S  
GOVERNMENT GUILTY.

## CRIME AGAINST NATIONS

Condolence and Sympathy Expressed  
to Relatives of Deceased, the  
Cunard Company and the  
United States.

Kinsale, Ireland.—The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania follows:

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea, eight miles south southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by a torpedo fired by a German submarine."

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the convention of all civilized nations."

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

"We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

Capt. Turner of the Lusitania was one of the witnesses before the coroner.

## THINGS WORSE THAN WAR.

Roosevelt Says Blood and Iron Policy  
Cannot Be Combated with Milk  
and Water.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Asserting emphatically that a policy of milk and water can not effectively combat a policy of blood and iron, and grimly suggesting that there are some things worse than war, Col. Roosevelt commented on President Wilson's Philadelphia speech.

He announced his belief that as a reprisal for the sinking of the Lusitania all commerce with Germany should be suspended and commerce of every kind encouraged with the rest of the civilized world.

After mulling over the president's speech, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I think that China is entitled to draw all the comfort she can from the president's statement that 'there is such a thing as being too proud to fight,' and it would be well for the United States to ponder seriously what the effect upon China has been of managing her affairs during the past 15 years on the theory thus enunciated. If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future, the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory. But it cannot act upon this theory if it desires to retain or regain the position won for it by the men who fought under Washington, and the men who in the days of Abraham Lincoln wore the blue under Grant and the gray under Lee."

"I very earnestly hope that he will act promptly. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania, the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of these women being Americans, and the American ship Gulfight, which was torpedoed and sunk with its American captain and members of its crew, offer an eloquent commentary of the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert rights and that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water."

SUBMARINES GET  
ANOTHER WARSHIP

BRITISH BATTLESHIP GOLIATH  
TORPEDOED AND SENT TO  
BOTTOM IN DARDANELLES.

## FEARED 500 LOSE LIVES

Only 20 Officers and 160 Men of Crew  
Are Saved—Ship Was of the Pre-  
Dreadnaught Type and Was  
Built in 1898.

London.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared 500 have been lost.

The British submarine E-14 has penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

These announcements were made in the house of commons May 13 by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

While no definite information had been received as to the number of lives lost on the Goliath, Mr. Churchill said he feared it would reach 500.

Twenty officers and 160 men of the Goliath's crew were saved.

Mr. Churchill said: "The Goliath was torpedoed at night in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the straits."

"The admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14, which, with so much daring penetrated to the Sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

The Goliath was one of the older British battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type. She was built in 1898. Her complement was 750 men. She was 400 feet long on the water line, displaced 12,950 tons, and was armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns; twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, two machine guns, and four torpedo tubes.

The Goliath is the third British battleship whose loss in the Dardanelles attack has been announced by the British government. Loss of the Irresistible and Ocean was announced on March 19. On April 5 a wireless dispatch from Berlin said the British battleship Lord Nelson also had been destroyed. That report was not confirmed.

## RUSSIANS DRIVE TEUTONS

In Big Movement in Galicia on Forty  
Miles Front Muscovites Take  
Many Prisoners.

London.—Another big battle has been added to those taking place in Galicia, the Russians having taken the offensive in Eastern Galicia, Bukowina and along the Dniester river.

According to the Russian report the Muscovites have driven the Austrians back along a 40-mile front, capturing many prisoners and making a great haul of booty. The Russians also are said to have taken energetic action against the Germans who raided their Baltic provinces and to have recaptured the town of Shavil, while in Central Poland they are on the offensive along the Bzura river.

Heavy fighting also is reported from the Gallipoli peninsula and the Dardanelles, where the Anglo-French troops had advanced to the vicinity of Kirthis, some five miles from the point where they landed and from the entrance to the straits. Since then the fleet has recommenced a heavy bombardment of the forts in the narrows, an indication, it is believed here, that the troops have got in such good positions that they no longer require the support of the ship's fire.

## Zeppelin Attempts Paris Raid.

Paris.—An attempt by a Zeppelin airship to carry out another raid on Paris was defeated on the night of May 11 by the aerial patrol guarding the city. A Zeppelin approached the city shortly after 7 o'clock from the northeast. When it was over Dammarville, about 10 miles northeast of the city it was sighted by aeroplane scouts who immediately gave chase, forcing the dirigible to change its course. It flew off in a northwesterly direction and turned again to the east, making for its own lines.

At the first alarm the city was thrown into darkness and the anti-aircraft guns were manned to repel the raider. The vigilance of the aerial patrol, however, obviated the necessity for firing a single shot.

## Levee Work Announced.

Memphis.—The United States engineer's office has announced the apportionment of the levee work coming under the new congressional appropriation for the First and Second districts, including territory covered by Upper and Lower St. Francis and White river districts. The total amount of work to be done is 3,886,300 cubic yards. The apportionment is as follows: Upper St. Francis levee district, 1,930,000 cubic yards; Lower St. Francis levee district, 1,335,300 cubic yards, and the White river district 623,000 cubic yards.

## BRITISH DEATH LIST HEAVY

Casualty List for Ten Days Contains  
Names of 1,200 British and  
Colonial Officers.

London.—On May 11 the war office announced that the British casualty list for the past 10 days contained the names of 1,200 British and colonial officers.

Probably the fiercest fighting during this time was the fighting which took place May 9 and 10 between the sea and the Scarpe.

It opened with a furious German bombardment of the British lines to the eastward of Ypres, followed by German infantry attacks, which lasted throughout the day and night and led to several hand-to-hand encounters.

Owing to the superiority of the German numbers and guns on this part of the field the British had a difficult task, but thanks to re-enforcements of the line and pressure brought to bear elsewhere, they have once more firmly established themselves on fresh lines to the east of Ypres. The German attacks, which have cost them heavy tolls in casualties, have died down.

As a return blow the British and the French on the line from the neighborhood of La Vante to the Scarpe gave the Germans on May 10 some unpleasant experiences. They subjected this line to a heavy bombardment, which began at 5:30 a.m., and lasted 40 minutes. The earth shook under the constant detonations of the bursting shells, which wrought havoc in the German lines.

Following up this bombardment, the British infantry attacked and carried the front lines of the German trenches over a front a mile in width on the road from La Vante towards Aubers. The British troops were subjected to the fire of many German guns, which were posted in concealed positions on their flanks, but in spite of this fire and the German counter-attacks, the British are still in possession of the trenches they won.

Further to the south, the English artillery did much damage to the Germans, but the infantry attack, which was begun at this point, was not pressed, owing to the unmasking of many German gun batteries. These attacks, however, have served the purpose of holding many German army corps on this part of the line, causing the Germans heavy losses and reducing the strain on Ypres.

Aided by this energetic action, the French troops on the right made notable progress. They overthrew the Germans on a front of nearly four miles and captured the German trenches. They won nearly the whole length of the Arras-Lens road, capturing a number of prisoners and guns.

The fighting all along this front is still continuing.

## ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND

Convoyed by Aeroplanes Flyers Do  
Much Property Damage to  
Coast Towns.

London.—Zeppelins, convoyed by German aeroplanes, poured a deluge of bombs upon three coast towns, South End, Westcliffe and Thundersley, grouped on the north bank of the mouth of the Thames, 40 miles from London, during the early hours of the morning of May 10, killing one woman, setting fire to a number of buildings and causing considerable damage by explosions.

Soon after the raid British airmen were assembled, ready for flight, and special constables and coast guards were maintaining extra vigilance in anticipation of a repetition of the raid.

More than 100 bombs, mostly incendiary, were dropped on South End, the popular bathing resort. Eight buildings were fired and the population, asleep at the time—it was 2:40 a.m. when the first bomb was dropped—was thrown into a state of great excitement. Two explosive bombs burst in the streets, shattering windows all about and tearing great holes in the pavement. A timber yard was destroyed and several residences were damaged by fires. A boarding house was burned and only the walls remain standing. The explosive bombs were apparently aimed at the parade grounds and the gas works, but neither struck their mark. Fire bombs fell near the South End pier, the corporation electric works and a railroad freight yard.

One projectile that failed to explode fell on the beach a short distance from a prison ship on which 1,200 Germans were interned.

No casualties are reported from Westcliffe or Thundersley, where fires caused the only damage. Early reports said bombs had been dropped on Canvey Island and on Shoeburness, Romford and Pitsea, but later reports showed this to be untrue.

The air fleet disappeared to sea.

## Archeangel Port Is Open.

Copenhagen.—The Politiken says the first steamer of the season has arrived at Archeangel, on the north coast of Russia, which has been closed by the ice.

## Japan-China Settlement Satisfactory.

London.—The British press expresses relief at the peaceful adjustment of the Sino-Japanese difficulty, and congratulates Japan on the settlement. The Times says editorially that it does particular credit to the Japanese ministers, who had to resist a strong Chauvinistic sentiment in the nation, and that it justifies once again the world-wide reputation of the Japanese elder statesmen. The Daily News considers the feeling of relief was as great in Japan as among western nations.

AFTER SUFFERING  
TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to  
Health by Lydia E. Pink-  
ham's Vegetable  
Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little



one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 606 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

WINTERSMITH'S  
CHILL TONIC

not only the old reliable remedy  
FOR MALARIA, but a  
general strengthening tonic and appetizer.  
For children as well as adults. Sold for 50  
cents. 50c and \$1 bottles at drug stores.  
W. N. U., MEMPHIS, NO. 20-1915.

Proprietorship.  
"Can a woman keep a secret?"  
"Yes; unless it's some other woman's."

To Drive Out Malaria  
And Build Up The System  
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S  
TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know  
what you are taking, as the formula is  
printed on every label, showing it is  
Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The  
Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron  
builds up the system. 50 cents. Adv.

Optimism and Pessimism.  
"Do you see that cheerful chap over  
there just lighting a cigar?"  
"Oh, yes."  
"Well, he's a six-months man, while  
the sour-looking individual talking to  
him is a two-year man."

"What do you mean by those terms?"

"One thinks the war will end in six months and the other thinks it will last at least two years longer."

The Watts Variation.  
Alfred Watts, the young futurist poet, was lunching with his publisher at a Broadway restaurant recently, and while waiting for his bill he amused himself by matching quarters with his host. After several dollars had changed hands, the publisher looked through the window at one of those entertaining little Detroit cabs standing at the curb, and said, facetiously:

"I'll match you for that car, Alfred." Mr. Watts tossed back his much-photographed golden mane, and remarked, with this characteristic drawl, "Aw, don't be a piker! I'll match you for two dollars."

Somehow a man who doesn't know right from wrong nearly always does wrong.

When a reformer gets into office he is generally content with a few alterations of things.

FIND OUT  
The Kind of Food that will Keep You Well.

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Mass. woman writes: "I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested."

"But its most special, personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet."

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.